SEB/Station	PLF during 1994-95	Since continued below 50% PLF
Paricha	16,7	1990-91
Tanda	25.6	Since beginning
GEB		
Kutch Lignite	39.1	1994-95
A. E. COMPANY		
A.E.Co. (old)	20.2	1991-92
MSEB		
Paras	39.0	1993-94
APSEB		
Nellore	35.4	1990-91
BSEB		
Patratu	20.3	1980-81
Barauni	20.7	1990-91
Muzaffarpur	18.2	Since beginning
OSEB		
Talcher	29.0	1980-81
WBSEB		
Santaldih	31.3	1980-81
DPL	26.6	1980-81
DVC		
Chandrapur	26.0	1985-86
Bokaro	40.4	1989-90
ASEB		
Chandrapur	29.9	1990-91
Namrup	32.0	1982-83
Bongaigaon	20.3	Since Beginning

LokUk Power Project

5350. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Loktak Power Projects, Manipur, was expected to cost Rs. 6 crores but it actually cost Rs. 115 crores;

(b) whether it was expected to generate power at 3 paisc per unit but the actual cost is around Rs. 2 per unit;

(c) whether it was expected to reclaim 60,000 hectares of land but it has not reclaimed any;

(d) whether it has enunciated and destroyed 50,000 hectares of fertile land that it was not supposed to touch; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no compensation has been paid to the tanners owing these 50,000 hectares of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMAT1 URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The Loktak Hydro-electric Power Project in Manipur was initially approved in February 70 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.25 Crores for an installation of 2 Unite of 35 MW each. The Project was subsequently upgraded to 3 Units of 35 MW each and completed by NHPC in August 84 at a cost of Rs. 130.63 crores. The cost of energy generation was estimated at 2.39 paise per unit as par the project report of December 1967. Based on the completed cost of the project, the unit cost of generation worked out to 44.12 paise.

(c) to (e) Loktak Lake being a natural lake, no inundation of fertile land has taken place on account of construction of the power project. The water level of the lake is being maintained 2 M below the flood level with the construction of Ethai Barrage across river Manipur. The benefits from the project apart from the generation of power, also envisaged providing irrigation to 23,000 hectares of land.

Single Point Electricity Connection Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

5351. SHRI DHJP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started a single point electricity connection scheme m Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of progress made during the last three yean; year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India, in 1988-89, launched a programme called 'Kutir Jyoti' for extending single point light connection to the households of rural poor, below the poverty fine, including Harijans and Adivasis in the various States A UTs including Madhya Pradesh. Under this programme, one time cost of internal wiring and service connection charges are provided by way of grant to the State Governmente/SEBs through the Rural Electrifiction Corporation. The beneficiaries -under this programme are irtmrififd by the State Government co~~nc~~erned.

(c) Progress made during the last three years in implementation of Kutirjyoti programme in Madhya Pradesh is given as under:—

Year	No. of connections released.
1992-93	15820
1993-94	97565
1994-95	18570

Since the task of identifying beneficiaries has been left to the concerned State Government/State Electricity Boards, the district-wise details with regard to the progress of Kutirjyoti Programme are being mainlined by Use concerned SEB's themselves.

Power Transmission Lames In Gnjnrnt

5352. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power t~~ransmissio~~n losses in Gujarat during the Inst throe yean and total loss of revenue on account of the same, year-wise;

(b) whether in~~creasing~~ transmission losses have assumed serious proportions;

(c) if so, the reasons* therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such losses and results achieved thereby;

(e) the djjtails of action plan worked out by the then State Government to tackle the problem effectively; and